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# K.S.R.College of Arts & Science

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# Ishare

Monthly Magazine

# Ishare

# Editorial

We would like to wholeheartedly thank our honorable Chairman, Secretary, Executive Director and Principal for their continuous encouragement and constant support for bringing out the magazine. We profoundly thank our Head of Department for encouraging and motivating us to lead the magazine a successful one right from the beginning. Ishare serves as a platform for updating and enhancing upcoming technologies in Information and Communication. We are grateful to all the contributors to this magazine so far. The magazine has been sent to almost 60 institutions in and around Tamilnadu. So far we have received feedbacks and appreciations from various institutions.

We would be very pleased to receive your feedbacks. Please send your feed backs to ksrcas.ishare@gmail.com

By,

Editorial Board

# Content

# Make Your Windows Genuine

**A.Gokulraj**

**II-BCA-A**

**Trick to make your Copied Windows Genuine using notepad:**

**Follow the simple steps to do**

1. Open Notepad Type the following registry code (To simply copy & paste the code**)**

Windows Registry Editor Version 5.00

[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\WPAEvents]

"OOBETimer"=hex:ff,d5,71,d6,8b,6a,8d,6f,d5,33, 93,f d

"LastWPAEventLogged"=hex:d5,07,05,00,06,00,07, 00,0 f,00,38,00,24,00,fd,02

[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion]

"CurrentBuild"="1.511.1 () (Obsolete data - do not use)"

"InstallDate"=dword:427cdd 95

"ProductId"="69831-640-1780577-45389"

"DigitalProductId"=hex:a4,00,00,00,03,00,00,00 ,36, 39,38,33,31,2d,36,34,30,2d,\

31,37,38,30,35,37,37,2d,34,35,33,38,39,00,5a,00,00 ,00,41,32,32,2d,30,30,30,\

30,31,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0d,04,89,b2,15,1b,c4 ,ee,62,4f,e6,64,6f,01,00,\

00,00,00,00,27,ed,85,43,a2,20,01,00,00,00,00,00,00 ,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,\

00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,31,34,35,30,34,00 ,00,00,00,00,00,00,ce,0e,\

00,00,12,42,15,a0,00,08,00,00,87,01,00,00,00,00,00 ,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,\

00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 ,94,a2,b3,ac

"LicenseInfo"=hex:9e,bf,09,d0,3a,76,a5,27,bb,f 2,da ,88,58,ce,58,e9,05,6b,0b,82,\

c3,74,ab,42,0d,fb,ee,c3,ea,57,d0,9d,67,a5,3d,6e,42 ,0d,60,c0,1a,70,24,46,16,\

0a,0a,ce,0d,b8,27,4a,46,53,f3,17

2. Save the file with the *.reg extension. (i.e:Any_name.reg)

3. Then just double click the file it will ask you the confirmation to add the value to your Registry.

4. Just click“Yes”.

5. Reboot your System.

6. Enjoy now let’s Start Downloading from Microsoft’s official Site

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**Trick to Install Turbo C/C++ in Windows 7/Vista-64bit**

1) First Download Turbo C/C++

2) Create a folder named "Turboc++" in your D-Drive.

3) Extract your TURBOC.EXE file by using Winrar. Right-click on the "TURBOC"

file and you can find the option "Extract to TURBOC\".

After extracting, you will notice a folder named "TURBOC" will be created.

Inside that folder "TURBOC" there will be an another folder named "TC"

which contains all the C++ files in it. Copy that folder "TC" into the created

folder "Turboc++".

So in your D-drive Turboc++ folder will contain the folder "TC"

4) Double-click on the shortcut icon "DOSBox" that can be found on your

desktop. A command prompt will be opened with the prompt Z:\>

Now enter the below command and press "Enter"

mount d d:\turboc++\

"Drive D is mounted as local directory d:\turboc++\" should appear.

Now change the prompt by entering the below command.

d: ---> Press Enter.

Now your prompt changes to D:\>

Now enter the below commands

cdtc\bin --> Press Enter. Now the prompt will be D:\TC\Bin>

tc ----> Press Enter.

Turboc++ Editor will be opened. Click on OK.

5) Go to "Options" --> Directories --> Change the path to D. That is

Include Directories path should be D:\TC\Include

Library Directories path should be D:\TC\LIB

Click on OK.

Now again go to "Options" --> Directories --> Save.

6) Hold the "Alt" key and Press Enter to "Maximize" it. To minimize it, again

hold the "Alt" key and Press Enter.

[Note : Don't use the shortcut key Ctrl+F9 to Run the program. You need to do

it manually by going to "Run" --> Run.]

# MS OFFICE PACKAGE

**M.VIVEK KUMAR**

**III-B.COM (CA)"B"**

Microsoft Office is an office suite of desktop applications, servers and services for the Microsoft Windows and OS X operating systems, introduced by Microsoft on August 1, 1989. Initially a marketing term for a bundled set of applications, the first version of Office contained Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, and Microsoft PowerPoint. Over the years, Office applications have grown substantially closer with shared features such as a common spell checker, OLE data integration and Microsoft Visual Basic for Applications scripting language. Microsoft also positions Office as a development platform for line-of-business software under the Office Business Applications brand. Office is reported to now be used by over a billion people worldwide.

**Word**

Microsoft Word is a word processor and was previously considered the main program in Office. Its proprietary DOC format is considered ade facto standard, although Word 2007 can also use a new XML-based, Microsoft Office-optimized format called .DOCX, which has been standardized by Ecma International as Office Open XML, and its SP2 update supports PDF and a limited ODF.[9] Word is also available in some editions of Microsoft Works. It is available for

the Windows and OS X platforms. The first version of Word, released in the autumn of 1983, was for the MS-DOS operating system and had the distinction of introducing the mouse to a broad population. Word 1.0 could be purchased with a bundled mouse, though none was required. Following the precedents of LisaWrite and MacWrite, Word for Macintosh attempted to add closer WYSIWYG features into its package. Word for Mac was released in 1985. Word for Mac was the first graphical version of Microsoft Word.

**Excel**

Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet program that originally competed with the dominant Lotus 1-2-3, but eventually outsold it. It is available for the Windows and OS X platforms. Microsoft released the first version of Excel for the Mac OS in 1985, and the first Windows version (numbered 2.05 to line up with the Mac and bundled with a standalone Windows run-time environment) in November 1987.

**Outlook/Entourage**

Microsoft Outlook (not to be confused with Outlook Express) is a personal information manager and e-mail communication software. The replacement for Windows Messaging, Microsoft Mail, and Schedule+ starting in Office 97, it includes an e-mail client, calendar, task manager and address book.

On the Mac OS, Microsoft offered several versions of Outlook in the late 1990s, but only for use with Microsoft Exchange Server. In Office 2001, it introduced an alternative application with a slightly different feature set called Microsoft Entourage. It reintroduced Outlook in Office 2011, replacing Entourage.

**OneNote**

Microsoft OneNote is a note-taking and free-form information gathering program, used with both tablet and conventional PCs. It gathers users' notes (handwritten or typed), drawings, screen clippings and audio commentaries. Notes can be shared with other OneNote users over the Internet or a network. Initially introduced as an optional Windows product that was not included in any of Microsoft Office 2003 editions, OneNote became a core component of Microsoft Office. With the release of Microsoft Office 2013, OneNote was included in all Microsoft Office offerings. OneNote is available as a freeware web application on SkyDrive or Office Web Apps, as a Windows desktop application, as a mobile app for Windows Phone, iOS, Android, and Symbians, and as a Metro-style app for Windows 8 or later.

**PowerPoint**

Microsoft PowerPoint is a presentation program for Windows and OS X. It is used to create slideshows, composed of text, graphics, and other objects, which can be displayed on-screen and shown by the presenter or printed out on transparencies or slides.

**Common Features**

Most versions of Microsoft Office (including Office 97 and later) use their own widget set and do not exactly match the native operating system. This is most apparent in Microsoft Office XP

and 2003, where the standard menus were replaced with a colored flat looking, shadowed menu style. The user interface of a particular version of Microsoft Office often heavily influences a subsequent version of Microsoft Windows. For example, the toolbar, colored buttons and the gray-colored '3D' look of Office 4.3 were added to Windows 95, and the Ribbon, introduced in Office 2007, has been incorporated into several applications bundled with Windows 7.

Users of Microsoft Office may access external data via connection-specifications saved in "Office Data Connection" (.odc) files.

Both Windows and Office use *Service Packs* to update software, Office used to release non-cumulative *Service Releases*, which were discontinued after Office 2000 Service Release 1.

Programs in past versions of Office often contained substantial Easter eggs. For example, Excel 97 contained a reasonably functional flight-simulator. Versions starting with Office XP have not contained any easter eggs in the name of Trustworthy Computing.

**File Formats and metadata**

Microsoft Office prior to Office 2007 used proprietary file formats. This forced users who share data to adopt the same software platform. In 2008, Microsoft made the entire documentation for the binary Office formats freely available for download and granted any possible patents rights for use or implementations of those binary format for free under the Open Specification Promise. Previously, Microsoft had supplied such documentation freely but only on request.

Starting with Office 2007, the default file format has been a version of Office Open XML, though different than the one standardized and published by Ecma International and by ISO/IEC. Microsoft has granted patent rights to the formats technology under the Open Specification Promise and has made available free downloadable converters for previous versions of Microsoft Office including Office 2003, Office XP, Office 2000[17] and Office 2004 for OS X. Third-party implementations of Office Open XML exist on the Windows platform (Library Office, all platforms), OS X platform (work '08, Library Office) and Linux (LibreOffice and OpenOffice.org 3.0). In addition, Office 2010 and Service Pack 2 for Office 2007 supports the OpenDocument Format (ODF) for opening and saving documents.

**Versions Available**

Compatibility

Microsoft supports Office for the Windows and OS X platforms. Beginning with Mac Office 4.2, the OS X and Windows versions of Office share the same file format, and are interoperable. Visual Basic for Applications support was dropped in Microsoft Office 2008 for Mac, then reintroduced in Office for Mac 2011.

Microsoft tried in the mid-1990s to port Office to RISC processors such as NEC / MIPS and IBM / PowerPC, but they met problems such as memory access being

hampered by data structure alignment requirements. Microsoft Word 97 and Excel 97 however did ship for the DEC Alpha platform. Difficulties in porting Office may have been a factor in discontinuing Windows NT on non-Intel platforms.

Stuart Cohen, CEO of Open Source Development Labs, conjectured in 2006 that Microsoft would eventually release a Linux port of Office, but no release was ever published. Other operating systems were only supported by Microsoft Office Mobile, which supports the more popular features of Microsoft Office, and is available for Windows Mobile.

**Version History**

**Windows versions**

**Microsoft Office for Windows**

**Microsoft Office for Windows started in October 1990 as a bundle of three applications designed for Microsoft Windows 3.0: Microsoft Word for Windows 1.1, Microsoft Excel for Windows 2.0, and Microsoft PowerPoint for Windows 2.0.**

Microsoft Office for Windows 1.5 updated the suite with Microsoft Excel 3.0. Version 1.6] added Microsoft Mail for PC Networks 2.1 to the bundle.

**Microsoft Office 3.0**

Microsoft Office 3.0, also called Microsoft Office 92, was released on August 30, 1992 and contained Word 2.0, Excel 4.0, PowerPoint 3.0 and Mail 3.0. It was the first version of Office also released on CD-ROM.] In 1993, **The Microsoft Office Professional** was released, which added Microsoft Access.

**Microsoft Office 4.x**

Microsoft Office 4.0 was released containing Word 6.0, Excel 4.0a, PowerPoint 3.0 and Mail in 1993. Word's version number jumped from 2.0 to 6.0 so that it would have the same version number as the MS-DOS and Macintosh versions (Excel and PowerPoint were already numbered the same as the Macintosh versions).

Microsoft Office 4.2 for Windows NT was released in 1994 for i386, Alpha, MIPS and PowerPC architectures, containing Word 6.0 and Excel 5.0 (both 32-bit, PowerPoint 4.0 (16-bit), and Microsoft Office Manager 4.2 (the precursor to the Office Shortcut Bar).

Microsoft Office 4.3 was released as the last 16-bit version, containing Word 6.0, Excel 5.0, PowerPoint 4.0. Office 4.3 (plus Access 2.0 in the Pro version) is the last version to support Windows 3.x, Windows NT 3.1 and Windows NT 3.5. Windows NT 3.51 was supported up to and including Office 97.

**Microsoft Office 95**

Microsoft Office 95 was released on August 24, 1995. Again, the version numbers were altered to create parity across the suite—every program was called version 7.0 meaning all but Word missed out versions. It was designed as a fully 32-bit version to match Windows 95. Office 95 was available in two versions, Office 95 Standard and Office 95 Professional. The standard version consisted of Word 7.0, Excel 7.0, PowerPoint 7.0, and Schedule+ 7.0. The professional edition contained all of the items in the standard version plus Access 7.0. If the professional version was purchased in CD-ROM form, it also included Bookshelf.

**Microsoft Office 2000**

Microsoft Office 2000 (Office 9.0) introduced adaptive menus, where little-used options were hidden from the user. It also introduced a new security feature, built around digital signatures, to diminish the threat of macro viruses. Office 2000 automatically trusts macros (written in VBA 6) that were digitally signed from authors who have been previously designated as trusted. Office 2000 is the last version to support Windows 95.

**Microsoft Office XP**

Microsoft Office XP (Office 10.0 or Office 2002) was released in conjunction with Windows XP, and was a major upgrade with numerous enhancements and changes over Office 2000. Office XP introduced the Safe Mode feature, which allows applications such as Outlook to boot when it might otherwise fail. Safe Mode enables Office to detect and either repair or bypass the source of the problem, such as a corrupted registry or a faulty add-in. Smart tag is a technology introduced with Office XP. Some smart tags operate based on user activity, such as helping with typing errors. These smart tags are supplied with the products, and are not programmable. For developers, though, there is the ability to create custom smart tags. In Office XP, custom smart tags could work only in Word and Excel. Microsoft Office XP includes integrated voice command and text dictation capabilities, as well as handwriting recognition. Office XP is the last version to support Windows 98, ME and NT 4.0. It was the first version to require Product Activation as an anti-piracy measure, which attracted widespread controversy.

**Microsoft Office 2003**

Microsoft Office 2003 (Office 11.0) was released in 2003. It featured a new logo. Two new applications made their debut in Office 2003: Microsoft InfoPath and OneNote. It is the first version to use Windows XP style icons. Outlook 2003 provides improved functionality in many areas, including Kerberos authentication, RPC over HTTP, Cached Exchange Mode, and an improved junk mail filter. 2003 is the last Office version to support Windows 2000.

**Microsoft Office 2007**

Microsoft Office 2007 (Office 12.0) was released in 2007. Office 2007's new features include a new graphical user interface called the Fluent User Interface, replacing the menus and toolbars that have been the cornerstone of Office since its inception with a tabbed toolbar, known as the Ribbon; new XML-based file formats called Office Open XML; and the inclusion of Groove, a collaborative software application. It is the last version to support Windows XP and Server 2003 x64 versions due to a lack of Windows Imaging Component for those OSs, which is needed by Office 2010.

**Microsoft Office 2010**

Microsoft Office 2010 (Office 14.0) was finalized on April 15, 2010, and was made available to consumers on June 15, 2010. The main features of Office 2010 include the backstage file menu, new collaboration tools, a customizable ribbon, protected view and a navigation panel. This is the first version to ship in 32-bit and 64-bit variants. Microsoft Office 2010 also features a new logo, which is similar to the 2007 logo, except in gold, and with a slightly modified shape. Service Pack 1 for Office 2010 was released on June 28, 2011.

**Microsoft Office 2013**

Microsoft Office 2013 (Office 15.0) was made available to consumers on July 16, 2012 as a Customer Preview version. A Milestone 2 build of Microsoft Office 2013 Build 15.0.2703.1000 (version 15) leaked during May 2011. It sports a revamped application interface; the interface is based on Metro, the interface of Windows Phone and Windows 8. Microsoft Outlook has received the most pronounced changes so far; for example, the Metro interface provides a new visualization for scheduled tasks. PowerPoint will include more templates and transition effects, and OneNote will include a new splash screen. On May 16, 2011, new images of Office 15 were revealed, showing Excel with a tool for filtering data in a timeline, the ability to convert Roman numerals to Arabic numerals, and the integration of advanced trigonometric functions. In Word, the capability of inserting video and audio online as well as the broadcasting of documents on the Web were implemented. Microsoft has promised support for Office Open XML Strict starting with version 15, a format Microsoft has submitted to the ISO for interoperability with other office suites, and to aid adoption in the public sector.

# Intel Composer XE 2013

***VASANTH.S***

**III- BCOM (CA)-'B'**

**Performance tools**

Intel Cilk Plus is part of Intel C++ and is a powerful capability for increasing C++ application performance. It features array notation that simplifies vectorization, supports simplification of elemental functions declarations and extends the C++ language with 3 easy-to-use keywords to streamline task- and data-parallelism implementation. The benefit is that you save time in producing readable, maintainable, scalable code that delivers impressive performance benefits by taking advantage of underlying hardware features such as wider vectors and more processing cores.

**Intel Plus Array Notation**

The two boxes below show simple and more sophisticated examples of array notation. Each specifies an array section using a set of 3 numbers, either variable or literal, in an array syntax separated by colons. The first is the lower bound where the array section starts, the second is the length of the array, and the third is the stride used to select items from the array.

The first example has a lower bound of 0, an array section length of N and an unspecified stride which defaults to 1. In this example, A0 is set to the product of B0 and C0, A1 is set to the product of B1 and C1, etc

| Array notation showing simple vector multiplication. |
|---|
| a[0:N] = b[0:N] * c[0:N]; |

The second shows a more sophisticated example in which the 10th item of the array X, up to X of 100, is assigned a sin of every other alternating item of the array Y from 20 to 40.

| More sophisticated example of array notation |
|---|
| X[0:100:10] = sin(y[20:40:2]); |

In this example, the compiler knows that the call to the sin function can be done safely in parallel via vector operations. This enables the safe generation of vector code.

Intel Cilk Plus Elemental Function Support

If you have a function that consists of operations to scalar data that follow certain guidelines, you can declare it an elemental function using the __declspec vector function notation. Here's an example:

Example of elemental function syntax

```
__declspec(vector) int foo(int x) {

Return(x+1);

}

for(int I = 0; I < size; i++)

array[i]=foo(array[i]);
```

The Cilk Plus implementation makes it easy to consistently use the syntactic notation for the function definition and any function declaration. The example above shows how to use the Intel compiler so that it generates vector code to call multiple elements of foo in an array at a given point in time. The result? Improved performance

Task and Data Parallelism: Intel Plus Keywords

Intel Cilk Plus supports task and data parallelism, making it easier to take advantage of more processing power in multicore systems. The benefit is improved application performance that scales.

Inserting keywords into existing code offers a simple, fast, readable, and maintainable way to take advantage of multi-core systems. For task parallelism, two keywords, as shown in the code sample below, tell the application where to start and end parallel functionality. Note that the sample code remains unchanged except for the insertion of the keywords.

Serial code (left) made parallel with Intel Cilk Plus Keywords. No changes to original code.

```
int fib (int n)
{
if (n <= 2)
  return n;
else {
```

```
int fib (int n)
{
if (n <= 2)
  return n;
else {
```

Serial code (left) made parallel with Intel Cilk Plus Keywords. No changes to original code.

| | |
|---|---|
| int x,y;<br>x = fib(n-1);<br>y = fib(n-2);<br>return x+y;<br>}<br>} | int x,y;<br>x = _Cilk_spawn fib(n-1);<br>y = fib(n-2);<br>_Cilk_sync;<br>return x+y;<br>}<br>} |

# CHIPS ARE GOOD FOR YOUR HEALTH

Keerthi.B.S

Assistant Professor

Department of Commerce (CA)

Don't let anyone tell you that chips are bad for you. When it comes to your health care, NFC tags and the smart devices that can read them may help make health care data more accurate, more efficient and safer for patients and their caregivers.

Forget the clunky, inefficient ER rooms of the past. Now, patients could check into medical facilities using their phones, tap their prescription bottles for all instructions and side effects for a specific medication and make payments for services and products.

Medical professionals can use their NFC phones to access secure areas, scan patient tags to ensure that each person is receiving appropriate medicine and care, and automatically receive updates on when to check that patient again.

And thanks to the quick spread of smart phones throughout the developing world, health workers can better identify patients and track specific ailments, both of which help improve patient

referral, emergency response, and disease data collection. In an age where health authorities fear pandemics, NFC could put health workers ahead of their bacterial and viral foes.

You may get much better personal care, too. The more data your doctor collects on your environmental exposure and your body's idiosyncrasies, the more likely you'll receive accurate diagnoses. A company named Gentag makes diagnostic skin tags that are affixed directly to the patient. These tags can monitor temperature, glucose levels or ultraviolet light exposure and then send pertinent health information directly to a smart phone.

So really, chips really are good for you. NFC devices could save many lives, including yours, and improve the quality of life for people all over the globe.

## 5 Trends that will drive the future of technology

**Mary Dallfin Bruxella.J**

**Assistant Professor, Dept of Computer Science**

Trends get a bad rap, mostly because they are often equated with fashions. Talk about trends and people immediately start imagining wafer thin models strutting down catwalks in outrageous outfits, or maybe a new shade of purple that will be long forgotten by next season. Yet trends can be important, especially those long in the making. If lots of smart people are willing to spend years of their lives and millions (if not billions) of dollars on an idea, there's probably something to it. Today, we're on the brink of a new digital paradigm, where the capabilities of our technology are beginning to outstrip our own. Computers are deciding which products to stock on shelves, performing legal discovery and even winning game shows. They will soon be driving our cars and making medical diagnoses. Here are five trends that are driving it all.

**1. No-Touch Interfaces**

We've gotten used to the idea that computers are machines that we operate with our hands. Just as we Gen Xers became comfortable with keyboards and mouses, Today's millennial generation has learned to text at blazing speed. Each new iteration of technology has required new skills to use it proficiently. That's why the new trend towards no-touch interfaces is so fundamentally different. From Microsoft's Kinect to Apple's Siri to Google's Project Glass, we're beginning to expect that computers adapt to us rather than the other way around. The basic pattern recognition technology has been advancing for generations and, thanks to accelerating

returns, we can expect computer interfaces to become almost indistinguishable from humans in little more than a decade.

**2. Native Content**

While over the past several years technology has become more local, social and mobile, the new digital battlefield will be fought in the living room, with Netflix, Amazon, Microsoft, Google, Apple and the cable companies all vying to produce a dominant model for delivering consumer entertainment. One emerging strategy is to develop original programming in order to attract and maintain a subscriber base. Netflix recently found success with their "House of Cards" series starring Kevin Spacey and Robin Wright. Amazon and Microsoft quickly announced their own forays into original content soon after. Interestingly, HBO, which pioneered the strategy, has been applying the trend in reverse. Their HBO GO app, which at the moment requires a cable subscription, could easily be untethered and become a direct competitor to Netflix.

**3. Massively Online**

In the last decade, massively multiplayer online games such as *World of Warcraft* became all the rage. Rather than simply play against the computer, you could play with thousands of others in real time. It can be incredibly engrossing. Now other facets of life are going massively online. Khan Academy offers thousands of modules for school age kids, Code Academy can teach a variety of programming languages to just about anybody and the latest iteration is Massively Online Open Courses (MOOC's) that offer university level instruction. (For a good example, see here).The massively online trend has even invaded politics, with President Obama recently reaching out to ordinary voters through Ask Me Anything on Reddit and Google Hangouts.

**4. The Web of Things**

Probably the most pervasive trend is the Web of Things, where just about everything we interact with becomes a computable entity. Our homes, our cars and even objects on the street will interact with our smart phones and with each other, seamlessly. What will drive the trend in the years to come are two complementary technologies: Near Field Communication (NFC), which allows for two-way data communication with nearby devices and ultra-low power chips that can harvest energy in the environment, which will put computable entities just about everywhere you can think of. While the Web of Things is already underway, it's difficult to see where it will lead us. Some applications, such as mobile payments and IBM's Smarter Planet initiative, will become widespread in just a few years. Marketing will also be transformed, as consumers will be able to seamless access digital products from advertisements in the physical world. Still, as computing ceases to be something we do seated at a desk and becomes a natural, normal way of interacting with our environment, there's really no telling what the impact will be.

**5. Consumer Driven Supercomputing**

Everybody knows the frustration of calling to a customer service line and having to deal with an automated interface. They work well enough, but it takes some effort. After repeating yourself a few times, you find yourself wishing that you can just punch your answers in or talk to someone at one of those offshore centers with heavy accents. Therein lies the next great challenge of computing. While we used to wait for our desktop computers to process our commands and then lingered for what seemed like an eternity for web pages to load, we now struggle with natural language interfaces that just can't quite work like we'd like them to. Welcome to the next phase of computing. As companies ranging from IBM to Google to Microsoft are racing to combine natural language processing with huge Big Data systems in the cloud that we can access from anywhere. These systems will know us better than our best friends, but will also be connected to the entire Web of Things as well as the collective sum of all human knowledge. The first of these, IBM's Watson, costs $3 million to build, but that price will drop to about $30,000 in ten years, well within the reach of most organizations.

## Browse any Website Offline without Internet

**Venu Gopal Chetty P.V.S**

**I-B.Sc(C.S)-B**

It is always difficult to be online every time. It consumes time as well as the consumption of your **internet data**. Especially for those who have limited consumption levels registered with their network provider or for those who doesn't have access to internet while roaming for a business trip/vacation. How about if we can save the whole website on our system and can surf the same even being **offline**?

So here is software which may help you in this context. **Surf Offline** helps you to download the entire website and let you surf the website without using internet. Though there are lots of methods to convert a website into a PDF file but those methods are time consuming. Surf Offline downloads the entire website in few minutes.

Surf Offline makes a website handy and portable that you can access without internet. You can download up to 40,000 files in one project including images audios and videos. You can write the whole website on a CD, DVD or Pen Drives. You can even share the **downloaded**

**websites** to other people on internet. You can download the entire website or some WebPages of that website according to your convenience.

This software will definitely help you while you are planning to go for a business trip or for a vacation and you will be able to surf the downloaded website on the go. Don't think that it will keep you up to date with the website as it will let you surf only the data which was present at time of download. This program runs with all versions of windows.

## Find how much your Gmail Account is Worth to the Hackers

S.Dhivyaraj
II-BCA-"B"


Although we should not store any of our **personal information** anywhere but it is practically impossible to remember so many **passwords**, logins, addresses, phone numbers and other info that we create on a daily basis. Hence we got to save the info somewhere, and mobile phone and the email address are the most common examples of it. Now since there is always a chance of your email ID getting hacked, have you ever thought what worth of information you can lose? Say, if a hacker accesses your account, he can probably come across all the confidential information you might have stored there. He can probably use this info to sell it to someone too and make money from that. While we would advise you to stay protected and never fall prey to them but you should know how much does your **Gmail** account is worth.

Here is an online service called as **Cloud Sweeper** that is a research project being conducted at the University of Illinois, Chicago and uses some algorithms to find out how much your Gmail account is worth (currently this service only supports Gmail only).
With the help of their online tool called **Account Theft Audit**, you can find out the cost easily. All you have to do is just visit this website, click the Account Theft Audit link. It will then ask you if you wish to share your result as a part of their study (you can either go for it or get excluded). In the next step, you need to provide the permission to have it scan your account. The scanning will now automatically begin and based on the algorithms they use; it will provide you the cost as you can see for mine. I guess the reason why I have 0 as the result is because I don't primarily use my Gmail to deal with private info.

# How to Measure USB Drive's Read and Write Speed

S.V.Vetrivel
III-B.sc(cs)-"C"

**USB drives** are the commonly used storage media today as these are very convenient and easy to use, and also because of their high storage capacity, everyone likes to use them. But there is one more factor which we people tends to ignore while purchasing one. It's the **speed** that I am talking about. Yes, everyone likes faster drive and high reading and writing rates.

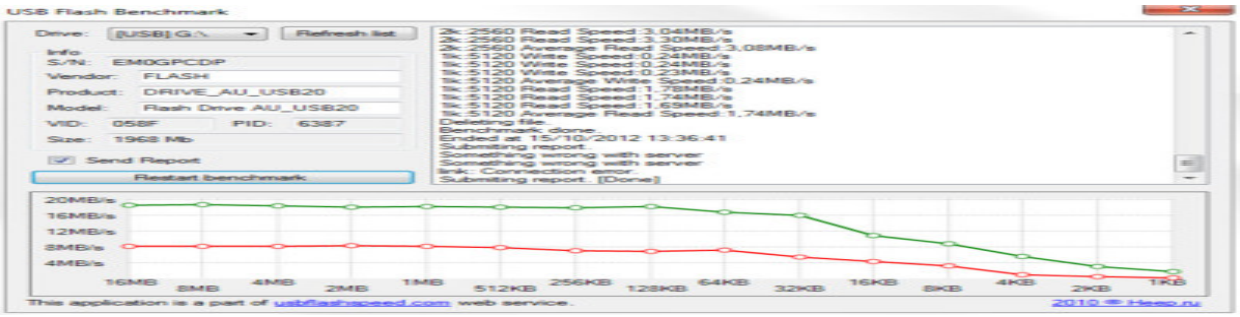
So what if you have already purchased a drive and don't know its data read and write rate? Nothing, just use this simple utility from the website called **USBFlashSpeed.com**. The website is really useful in measuring the read and write speed of your drive but aims at benchmarking all of the USB flash drives across the world.


This website actually stores and compares the data rate of different models of the drives used over the world so that anyone can benefit them self just by observing the trend. To be able to check and measure your own drive's **read** and **write speed**, all you need is a free tool provided by this website and called as **USB Benchmark Tool**.

This tool is also simple to use, as you just need to plug in the drive, select your drive letter and let the tool scan your drive. The tool will also capture your device information automatically which you can save with you in case you didn't know.

You can perform the speed test offline too but if you check the Send Report button, the report will be uploaded to the site portal and compared with other drives across the world. On the rightand the bottom part of the tool you will see the test being performed at various time intervals. The graph shown in the below part of the tool will also help you analyze the drive.

In short, this is a good tool to check and test your own drive's read and write speed whereas the site will help you comparing those statistics with others worldwide



# How to Work with the Network from the Linux Terminal

**S.Prema,**

**Assistant Professor**

**Department of Computer Applications,**

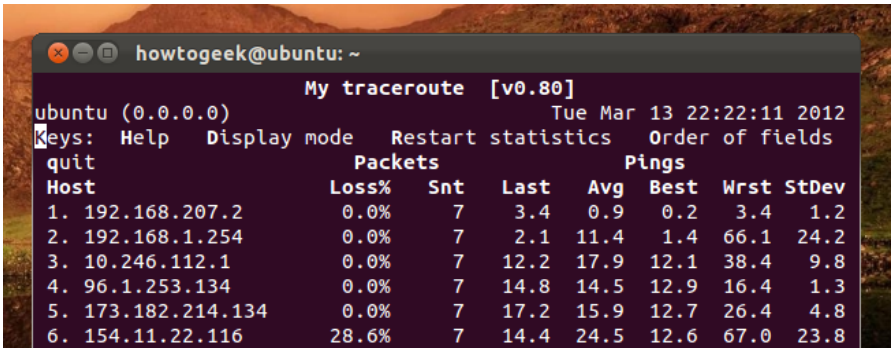
Whether you want to download files, diagnose network problems, manage your network interfaces, or view network statistics, there's a terminal command for that. This collection contains the tried and true tools and a few newer commands.

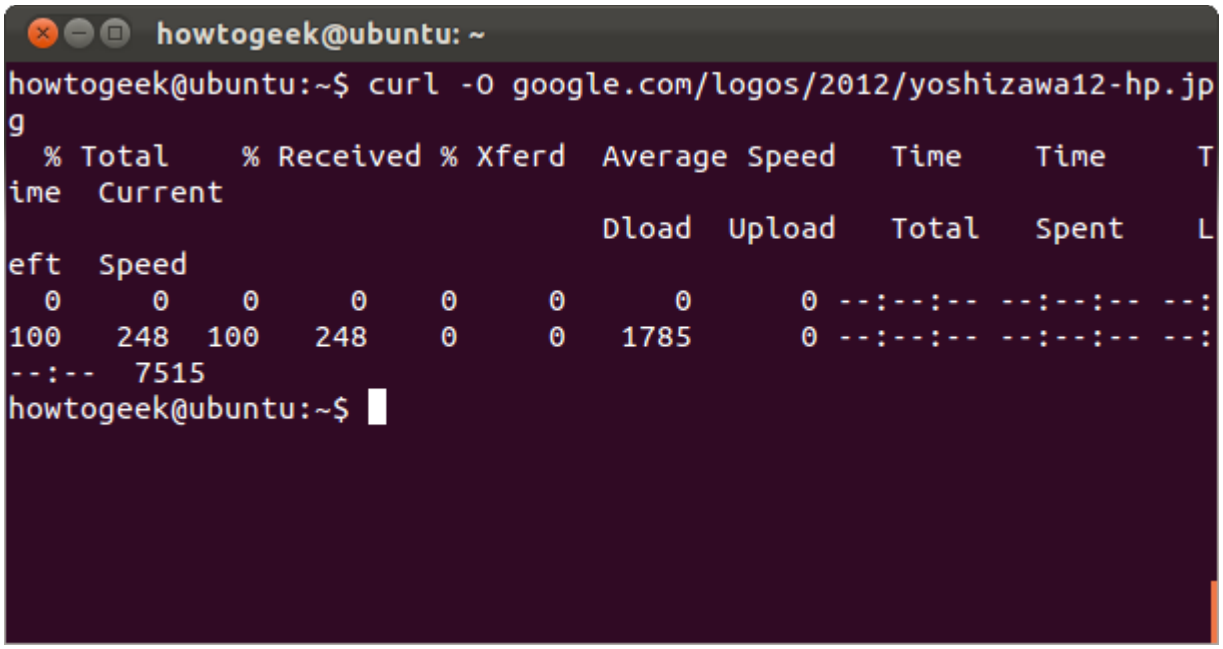
You can do most of this from a graphical desktop, although even Linux users that rarely use the terminal often launch one to use ping and other network diagnostic tools.

### curl & wget

Use the **curl** or **wget** commands to download a file from the Internet without leaving the terminal. If you're using curl, type **curl -O** followed by the path to the file. wget users can use **wget** without any options. The file will appear in the current directory.

```
curl -O website.com/file
wget website.com/file
```

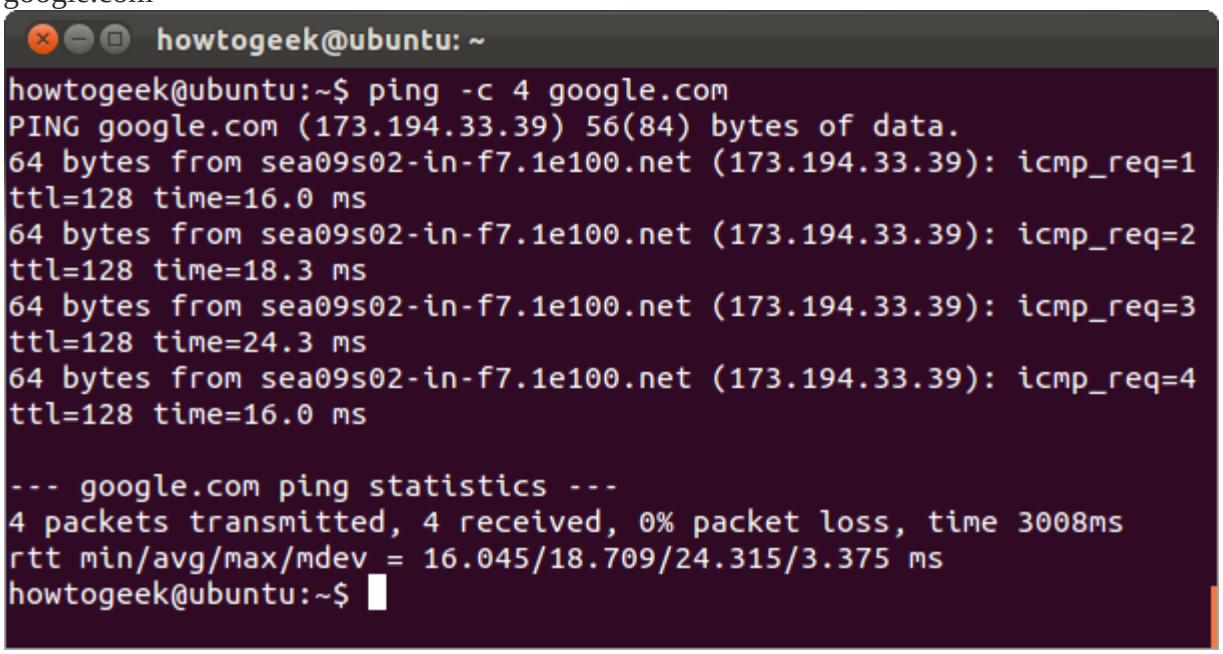





**ping**

**ping** sends ECHO_REQUEST packets to the address you specify. It's a great way to see whether your computer can communicate with the Internet or a specific IP address. Bear in mind that many systems are configured not to respond to pings, however.

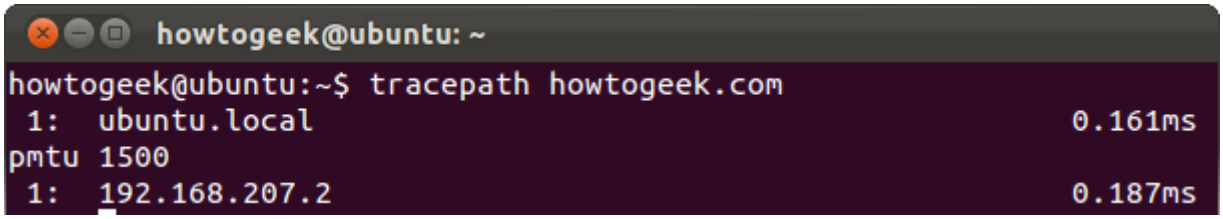
Unlike the ping command on Windows, the Linux ping command will keep sending packets until you terminate it. You can specify a finite amount of packets with the **-c** switch.ping -c 4 google.com



### tracepath & traceroute

The **tracepath** command is similar to **traceroute**, but it doesn't require root privileges. It's also installed by default on Ubuntu, while trace route isn't. Trace path traces the network path to a destination you specify and reports each "hop" along the path. If you're having network problems or slowness, trace path can show you where the network is failing or where the slowness is occurring.

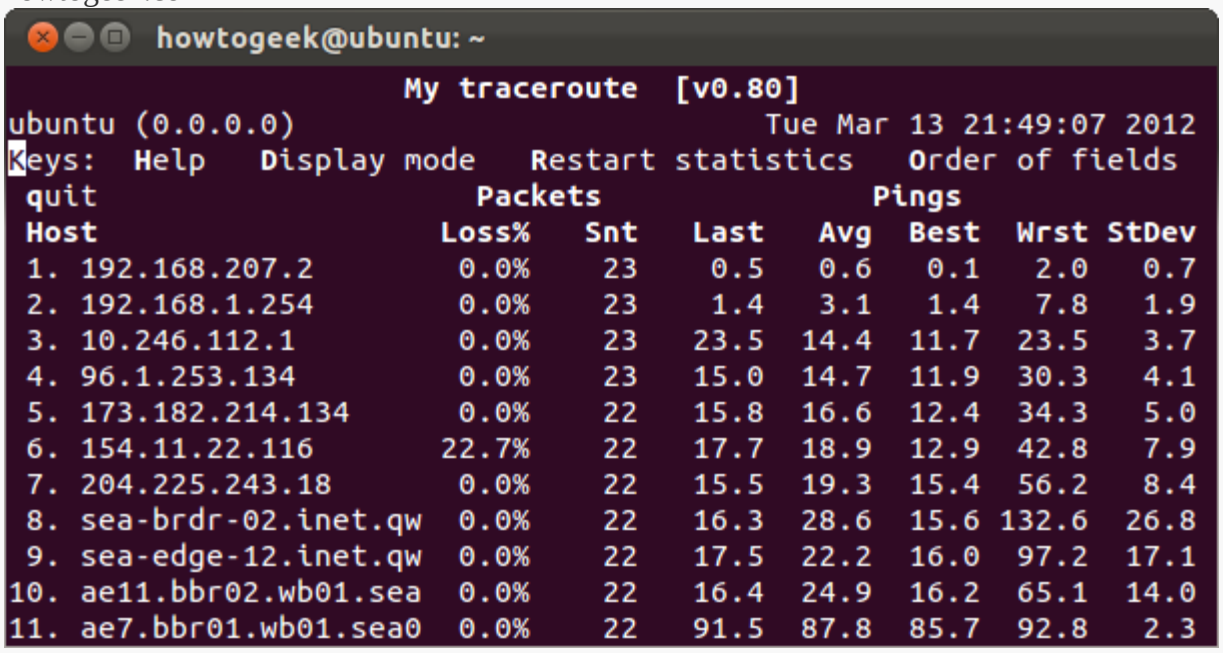
```
tracepath example.com
```




### mtr

The **mtr** command combines ping and trace path into a single command. mtr will continue to send packets, showing you the ping time to each "hop." This will also show you any problems — in this case, we can see that hop 6 is losing over 20% of the packets.

```
mtr
howtogeek.com
```

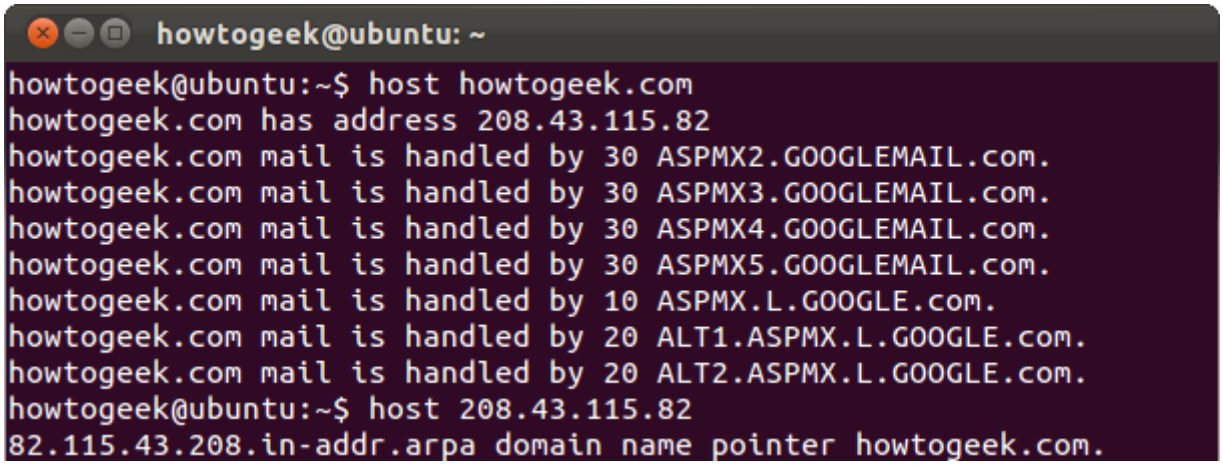



Press q or Ctrl-C to quit when you're done.

### host

The **host** command performs DNS lookups. Give it a domain name and you'll see the associated IP address. Give it an IP address and you'll see the associated domain name.

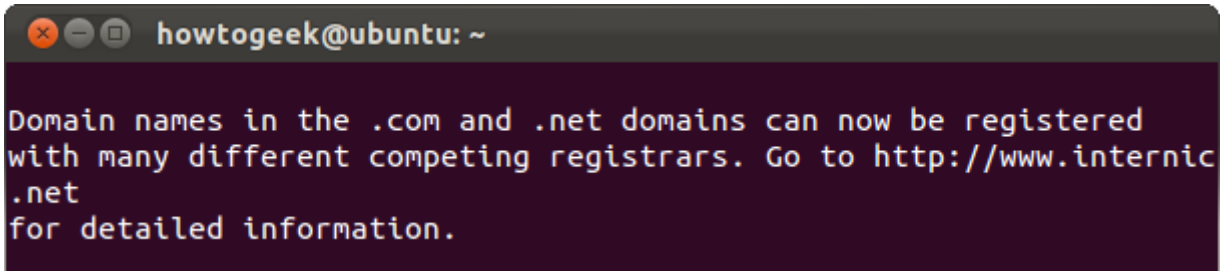
```
host howtogeek.com
host 208.43.115.82
```




**Who is**

The **who is** command will show you a website's who is records, so you can view more information about who registered and owns a specific website.

```
whois example.com
```



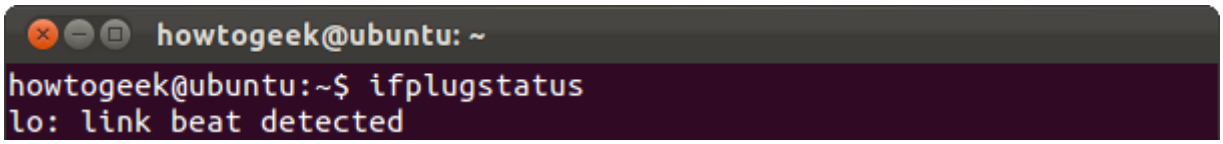

**ifplugstatus**

The **ifplugstatus** command will tell you whether a cable is plugged into a network interface or not. It isn't installed by default on Ubuntu. Use the following command to install it:

```
sudo apt-get install ifplugd
```

Run the command to see the status of all interfaces or specify a specific interface to view its status.

```
ifplugstatus
ifplugstatus eth0
```

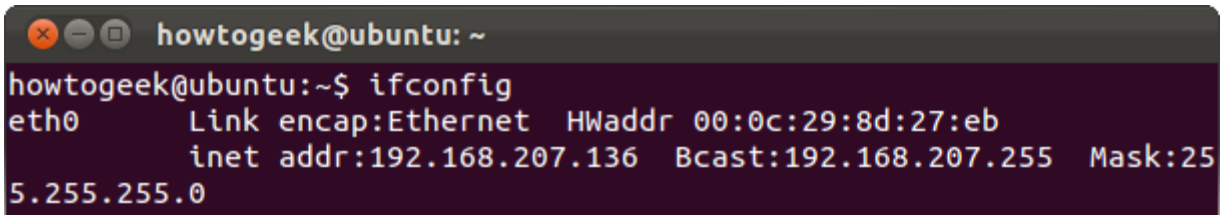



"Link beat detected" means the cable is plugged in. You'll see "unplugged" if it isn't.

### ifconfig

The **ifconfig** command has a variety of options to configure, tune, and debug your system's network interfaces. It's also a quick way to view IP addresses and other network interface information. Type **ifconfig** to view the status of all currently active network interfaces, including their names. You can also specify an interface's name to view only information about that interface.

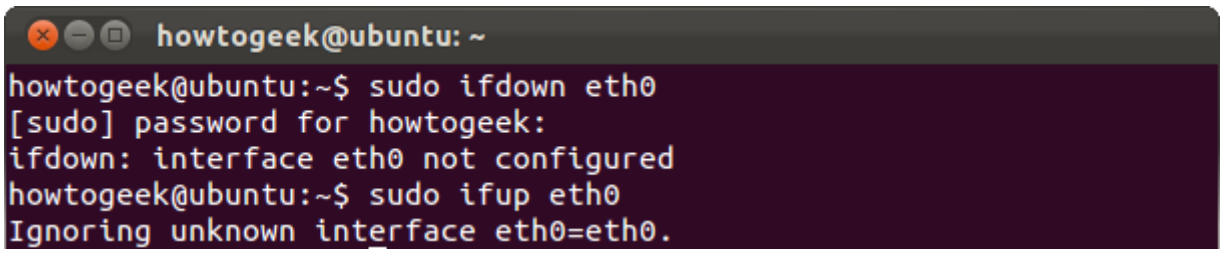
```
ifconfig
ifconfig eth0
```




### ifdown & ifup

The **ifdown** and **ifup** commands are the same thing as running **ifconfig up** or **ifconfig down**. Given an interface's name, they take the interface down or bring it up. This requires root permissions, so you have to use sudo on Ubuntu.

```
sudo ifdown eth0
sudo ifup eth0
```




Try this on a Linux desktop system and you'll probably get an error message. Linux desktops usually use NetworkManager, which manages network interfaces for you. These commands will still work on servers without NetworkManager, though.

If you really need to configure NetworkManager from the command line, use the **nmcli**command.

### dhclient

The **dhclient** command can release your computer's IP address and get a new one from your DHCP server. This requires root permissions, so use sudo on Ubuntu. Run dhclient with no options to get a new IP address or use the **-r** switch to release your current IP address.

```
sudo dhclient -r
sudo dhclient
```

```
howtogeek@ubuntu: ~
howtogeek@ubuntu:~$ sudo dhclient -r
[sudo] password for howtogeek:
howtogeek@ubuntu:~$ sudo dhclient
howtogeek@ubuntu:~$
```

**netstat**

The **netstat** command can show a lot of different interface statistics, including open sockets and routing tables. Run the netstat command with no options and you'll see a list of open sockets.

```
howtogeek@ubuntu: ~
unix  3      [ ]         STREAM     CONNECTED     6955
unix  2      [ ]         DGRAM                    6952
unix  3      [ ]         STREAM     CONNECTED     6889     /var/run
/dbus/system_bus_socket
```

There's a lot more you can do with this command. For example, use the **netstat -p** command to view the programs associated with open sockets.

```
howtogeek@ubuntu: ~
howtogeek@ubuntu:~$ netstat -p
(Not all processes could be identified, non-owned process info
```

View detailed statistics for all ports with **netstat -s**.

```
howtogeek@ubuntu: ~
howtogeek@ubuntu:~$ netstat -s
```

## How to Recover From a Virus Infection

**C.GnanaSekaran**
**II-B.Sc (CS)-"A"**


If your computer becomes infected with a virus or another piece of malware, removing the malware from your computer is only the first step. There's more you need to do to ensure you're secure.

Note that not every antivirus alert is an actual infection. If your

antivirus program catches a virus before it ever gets a chance to run on your computer, you're safe. If it catches the malware later, you have a bigger problem.

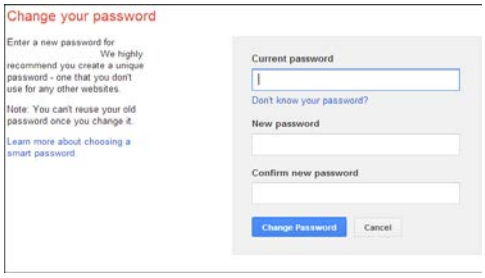
**Change Your Passwords**

You've probably used your computer to log into your email, online banking websites, and other important accounts. Assuming you had malware on your computer; the malware could have logged your passwords and uploaded them to a malicious third party. With just your email account, the third party could reset your passwords on other websites and gain access to almost any of your online accounts.

To prevent this, you'll want to change the passwords for your important accounts — email, online banking, and whatever other important accounts you've logged into from the infected computer. You should probably use another computer that you know is clean to change the passwords, just to be safe.

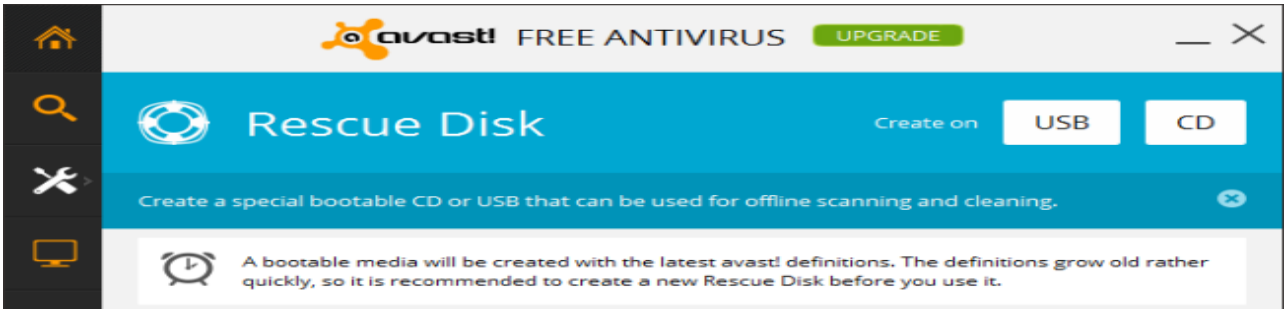
When changing your passwords, consider using a password manager to keep track of strong, unique passwords and two-factor authentication to prevent people from logging into your important accounts even if they know your password. This will help protect you in the future.

**Ensure the Malware Is Actually Removed**




Once malware gets access to your computer and starts running, it has the ability to do many more nasty things to your computer. For example, some malware may install root kit software and attempt to hide itself from the system. Many types of Trojans also "open the floodgates" after they're running, downloading many different types of malware from malicious web servers to the local system.

In other words, if your computer was infected, you'll want to take extra precautions. You shouldn't assume it's clean just because your antivirus removed what it found. It's probably a good idea to scan your computer with multiple antivirus products to ensure maximum detection. You may also want to run a bootable antivirus program, which runs outside of Windows. Such bootable antivirus programs will be able to detect rootkits that hide themselves from Windows and even the software running within Windows. avast! offers the ability to quickly create a bootable CD or USB drive for scanning, as do many other antivirus programs.




You may also want to reinstall Windows (or use the Refresh feature on Windows 8) to get your computer back to a clean state. This is more time-consuming, especially if you don't have good

backups and can't get back up and running quickly, but this is the only way you can have 100% confidence that your Windows system isn't infected. It's all a matter of how paranoid you want to be.

**Figure Out How the Malware Arrived**

If your computer became infected, the malware must have arrived somehow. You'll want to examine your computer's security and your habits to prevent more malware from slipping through in the same way.

**10 Important Computer Security Practices You Should Follow**

Antivirus programs aren't perfect — especially Microsoft Security Essentials. If you're relying on your antivirus alone to protect you, you're...

Windows is complex. For example, there areover 50 different types of potentially dangerous file extensions that can contain malware to keep track of. We've tried to cover many of the most important security practices you should be following, but here are some of the more important questions to ask:

- **Are you using an antivirus?** – If you don't have an antivirus installed, you should. If you have Microsoft Security Essentials (known as Windows Defender on Windows 8), you may want to switch to a different antivirus like the free version of avast!. Microsoft's antivirus product has been doing very poorly in tests.
- **Do you have Java installed?** – Java is a huge source of security problems. The majority of computers on the Internet have an out-of-date, vulnerable version of Java installed, which would allow malicious websites to install malware on your computer. If you have Java installed, uninstall it. If you actually need Java for something (like Minecraft), at leastdisable the Java browser plugin. If you're not sure whether you need Java, you probably don't.
- **Are any browser plugins out-of-date?** – Visit Mozilla's Plugin Check website (yes, it also works in other browsers, not just Firefox) and see if you have any critically vulnerable plugins installed. If you do, ensure you update them — or uninstall them. You probably don't need older plugins like QuickTime or RealPlayer installed on your computer, although Flash is still widely used.
- **Are your web browser and operating system set to automatically update?** – You should be installing updates for Windows via Windows Update when they appear. Modern web browsers are set to automatically update, so they should be fine — unless you went out of your way to disable automatic updates. Using out-of-date web browsers and Windows versions is dangerous.
- **Are you being careful about what you run?** – Watch out when downloading softwareto ensure you don't accidentally click sketchy advertisements and download harmful software. Avoid pirated software that may be full of malware. Don't run programs from email attachments. Be careful about what you run and where you get it from in general.

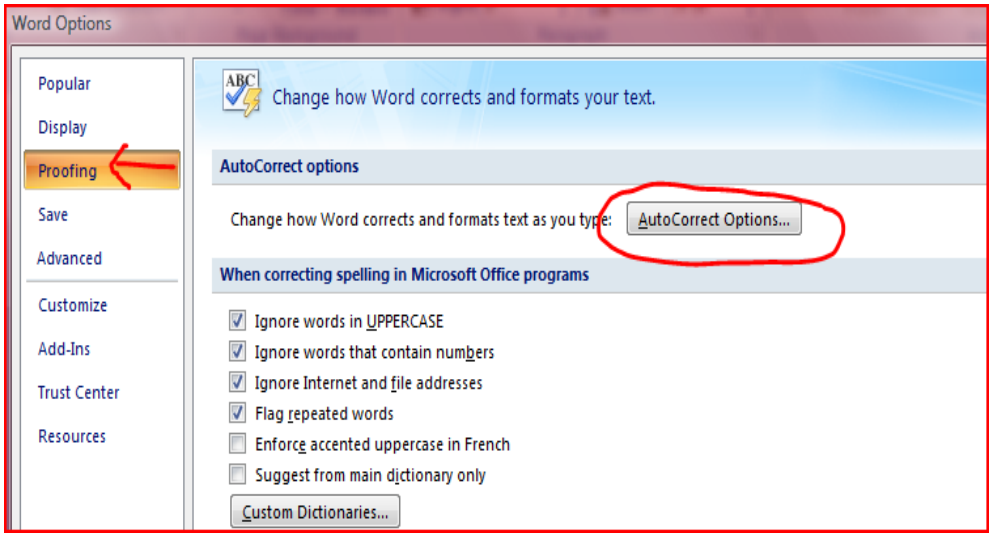
If you can't figure out how the malware arrived because everything looks okay, there's not much more you can do. Just try to follow proper security practices.

# How do you add text abbreviations to autocorrect in word 2007?

D.Kavin Kumar

III B.Sc.CS (C)

1. Open Microsoft Word 2007. Press on the Office symbol in the left top corner.
2. Go to the bottom and press on the Word Options button. See the screenshot below.
3. Word options will appear. Choose Proofing from the left menu. Now press on the AutoCorrect Options button as in the screenshot below.
4. The autocorrect options will appear. Go down to where it says replace.
5. Under that type in the abbreviation you want to use when you are typing in Word. I have written yt in this area.
6. Now move to the right side and enter the word that will appear when the abbreviation is typed. I have entered Youtube.
7. Therefore when I type yt and then press the space bar the word Youtube will appear.
8. Now press the add button.
9. Keep entering more abbreviations and words to match. Press add after each one.
10. Press ok when you are finished.



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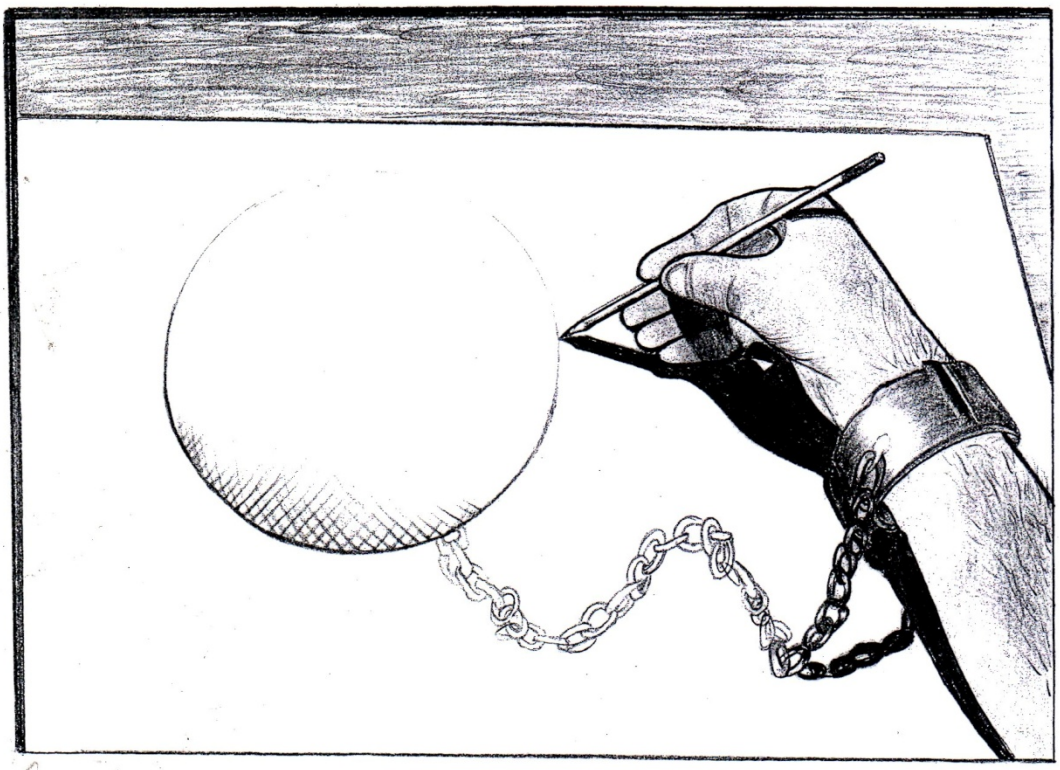

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# Android and its Versions